	Case 2:06-cv-00084-RSM-MJB Document	19 Filed 12/21/06 Page 1 of 3
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8	IINITED STATES I	DISTRICT COURT
9	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
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11	MARK BIDON, Plaintiff,	Case No. C06-0084RSM-MJB
12	v.	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
13	HAROLD CLARK,	JUDGMENT AND DENYING PLAINTIFF'S COUNTER MOTION
14	Defendant.	FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND DISMISSING CASE
15	This matter comes before the court on Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 14)	
16	and on Plaintiff's Counter Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 16). The court is familiar with the	
17	records and files herein and documents filed in support of and in opposition to the motions.	
18	This motion was assigned by the Chief Judge to the undersigned Judge to assist Magistrate	
19	Judge Benton, who is on temporary sick leave.	
20	The court notes that, arguably, Plaintiff's Counter Motion for Summary Judgment was not	
21	timely filed. In the interest of deciding the motions on the merits, the court has considered the	
22	Counter Motion for Summary Judgment and deems it timely filed.	
23	Plaintiff brings this claim against Harold Clark as the only defendant, and his primary claim is	
24	based on 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He also brings supplemental state claims.	
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2	[Name of Order] - 1	

In regard to plaintiff's federal § 1983 claims, the court should first address the issue of

1 2 qualified immunity, since qualified immunity is immunity from suit and not just immunity from 3 liability. See Saucier v. Katz, 121 S. Ct. 2151 (2001). In analyzing qualified immunity, the court's 4 first inquiry is whether plaintiff has properly asserted a constitutional violation. Rather than resolve 5 that question, and for purposes of resolving the issue of qualified immunity only, the court will 6 assume, without finding, that plaintiff has asserted a constitutional violation. The next inquiry is 7 whether the specific rights claimed were clearly established at the time of the alleged misconduct. 8 Even if a constitutional violation has been properly asserted by plaintiff, no constitutional rights were 9 clearly established in the law. All of plaintiff's claims of constitutional violations, failure to pay 10 interest on plaintiff's mandatory savings account, breach of fiduciary responsibility, unconstitutional 11 12 13 14 15 17 18

taking, denial to plaintiff the use of his money, unconstitutionally vague wording in state policies referring to "an emergency," etc., do not allege rights that were clearly established. The status of the law on these various issues is set out in Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and Supporting Memorandum of Law (Dkt. 14). The law, in its current state, does not support plaintiff's position and is certainly not clearly established. It follows that a reasonable official in the defendant's position would not have believed that his actions were unconstitutional. The defendant, Harold Clark, is entitled to qualified immunity from suit and plaintiff's § 1983 claims should be dismissed.

over a claim if (1) the claim raises a complex or novel issue of state law, (2) the state claims

predominate over the federal claims, (3) all federal claims have been dismissed, or (4) other

compelling reasons exist to decline jurisdiction. Plaintiff's claim does raise issues that are governed

by state law, and those state law claims predominate over the federal § 1983 claims. Furthermore,

those federal claims will now be dismissed, and there is no reason for the court to retain jurisdiction

28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) provides that district courts may decline to supplemental jurisdiction

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Case 2:06-cv-00084-RSM-MJB Document 19 Filed 12/21/06 Page 3 of 3

over plaintiff's state claims. In the interest of judicial economy, convenience, fairness and comity, Plaintiff's state claims should be dismissed without prejudice. Therefore, it is now ORDERED that plaintiff's claim against Harold Clark based on 42 U.S.C. § 1983 is hereby DISMISSED with prejudice. Plaintiff's state claims are hereby dismissed without prejudice, and this case is DISMISSED. The Clerk of the Court is instructed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record via the CM/ECF system and to any party appearing pro se at said party's last known address via the U.S. Mail. DATED this 21st day of December, 2006. United States District Judge

[Name of Order] - 3